482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

母 公開特許公報(A) 昭60-208458

Mint Cl.	識別記号	庁内整理番号	❸公開	昭和60年(1985)10月2	18
C 22 C 38/52 B 21 B 25/00 B 21 C 3/02 C 22 C 38/52		7147—4K 7819—4E 6778—4E 7217—4K	審査請求 有	発明の数 1 (全 9 頁	ī)_

公発明の名称 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

②特 顧 昭59-64475

金出 願昭59(1984)3月31日

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1. 発明の名称

継目なし頻管の穿孔かよび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許的求の範囲

1. 爪食でCが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、 Cr が 1 ないし 3 %、 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %、 Mo かよびW のいずれか 1 程または 2 種合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %、 Co が 1 ないし 2 %、 Cu が 1 ないし 2 %、 Ti かよび 2r のいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %、 政部 Fo かよび不可避的な 聚量不純物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 から3 である難目なし網質穿孔かよび拡管用合金。

2 さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として BIが重 量で 1.5 多以下、 Ma が 1.5 多以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 範別約1 以配級の基金合金。

3.発明の評判な説明

との発明は中央丸型場片から離目なし賃貸を 製造する頃に用いられる穿孔および拡管用芯金 形成のための合金材料に関するものであって、 特級昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号 (特嗣昭 60 -号) 発明化なる合金をさらに改良したものであ z

上記先出版明細書にも記載されているように、一般に離目なし頻繁穿孔用の芯金は、 領外圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する、 かよそ1200でに加熱された中央丸形倒片に被方向に圧入されて、 とれによって側臂の輸入して穿孔された側臂は、 同様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、 かよそ1000でに加熱された側質の穿孔内に圧入されることによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、穿孔かよび鉱管用の芯金の板面に 高温かよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製面には 摩託、芯金材の歴性施助によるしわ、部分的な 耐酸損傷、あるいは管材との続付きによるかじ りや割れが発生し、これらによって起る芯金の 変形かよび損傷が進行して、比較的短便用回数 のうちに芯金の梅命が蓋とてその使用が不可能 となる。

穿孔肘(または拡質用)芯金の表面に生ずる とれらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の理熱によって 次のように異なる。

(1) 以純およびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温度にかける機械的強度が高いことが 必要である。

(2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常盤における 合金の機械的強度と伸展性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 部分的な形触損傷の発生防止のためには、 忍金合金の肌成のうち、地金への溶解度の小さ い合金元素の能加をできるだけ少なくして、候 関制折や粒界折出によってとれらの合金元素が 粒界に関析して、部分的な眼点低下および粒界 能化の生ずるととを防止するととが必要である。

(4) 紹付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、芯 金の表面に断熱性と負荷性とを有する勧告なス ケールが適度の単さK形成されるととが必要で ある。

既述の特額的59-11899号発明の目的 は、地金への溶解度が少なく、粒界側折して部 分的な溶解機像の原因となるCと、スケール付 け処理の際に形成されるスケール増を称くする Crとをできるだけ少なくし、N1、MoシよびW の固溶体硬化により常温シよび高温度における 機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従 来のものよりも特数に使れた穿孔用芯金を得る ことにもった。

との目的は、重量でCが 0.1 ないし0.25 多、Crが1ないし3 多、NI がI ないし9 多、Mo かよびWのいずれか1 独もしくは2 独合計で 0.3 ないし3 多、表部が Po かよび不可避的な 敬景不純物からなり、且つ NI/Cr の倉量比の値が1 ないし3 の組成を有する合金を用いることによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記幹減昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用度をさらに向上させ刊るよりな合金を得る ことにある。

との目的は、上記既発明における合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1 ない し2 が、 Cu を1 ない し2 が、 かよび Ti および 2r のいずれ か 1 補もしくは 2 値の合計を 0.2 ない し0.5 が の制合で追加能加するととによって速成された。

なか、前野既出顧発明の場合と同様に、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の脱微剤として 1.5 多以下の 6i、もしくは 1.5 多以下の Mn、あるいはこの両者をさらに追加が加し得るものとする。

次に、本発明になる合金にかける各成分の組成処型限定理由について、特別型59-11899 号 別型数かよび図面にかける配送と一部重複させ ながら影響をする。

Cは、地金に固部し、あるいは固層限以上の Cは熱処理によって様々な競様を示すことによって、合金の常義および高額での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に最も有効な 元素である。しかしながら、Cがあまり多くなると、とくにCrと共存する場合には、Crの数化物が粒界に折出して粒界能化をひき起したり、またとの数化物はMoやWを協会よりもよく固用数収するので、MoやWの添加による地会の固用強化効果を載するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる恋金用合金は、 芯金の部分的な 神機損傷を防止する見地から、 従来のこの機合 金と異なり、常量かよび高値におけれてしている。 を変を主として固溶体硬化にことに方が低いいるので、 Cの含有量はできるだけにしてがかいま しい。 しかしながらあまり Cの含有量が低に NI含 有量をある必要を生じ、 とからないに NI含 有量をある必要を生じ、 とからないでは を要をある必要を生じ、 とからないに NI含 有量をある必要を生じ、 では を要をある。 またで含有量ができると の流動性が減少し、 従ってその は他が 是にする。

本発明になる芯金用合金においては、C含有量の下限値は、上記の経済性と的遺性との観点 :

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からとれる 0.1 がとし、上限値は穿孔用芯金の 部分的解拟防止の観点からとれる 0.2 5 がとした。

S! は、一般の脱版剤として、合金の脱版調整用化必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 S! が 多過ぎると合金の智性が低下するとともに、 穿孔用芯金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する数密 なスケールを付着させるために施される一般のスケール付け処理時に、スケール中にファイヤライト(FeU·SIO₂)を生成してスケールを影響にする。

よって 81 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制能はない。

Ma も一般の脱酸剤 として、合金の脱酸調整用 化必要化応じて合金化酸加される。そして Ma が多遊ると Bi の場合と同様にスケールを施制に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限 似モ 1.5 がと足めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Cr および Ni の成分範囲扱定理由については、

両成分の比較が重要であるので、両者をまとめ て説明をする。

NI はCと関化物を形成することなく地会に全部固帯して、固帯体硬化によって常識かよび高級皮にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。然しながら、NI は Cr に比べて高低であるので、NI だけで常識かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 また Cr と共行する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は得られない。また、NI の添加は、 Cr 添加の場 合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール板が再くなる弊智ははるかに少ない。

及って、お金合金に十分な常盤かよび高温度における機械的強度、かよび適度な厚さのスケール間を与え、さらに合金に経済性を持たせるために、スケール間を勝くすることなく機械的 徴度を高めることのできるNi を主体とし、これに許裕し得る範囲の Cr を参加して、常温かよび 高温度にかける機械的強度を構定するとともに、Ni が加速を軽減することにした。

上版の見地から、スケール層の取さを移くしないために Cr 含有量の上限を3 まとし、下限は設備的外限を補充するためにとれを1 まとした。また Ni は機械的強度を高めるために、その含量を Cr 含有層の1 倍から3 倍、すなわら Ni/Cr の取扱比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

Ni/Cr 比の飢をしないしると足めた損耗を抑

1 図かよび飲2 図の1 組の曲線図、ならびに割3 図かよび第4 図の1 組の曲線図を用いて説明する。第1 図は Cr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の常温にかける合金の機械的強度に及ぼす NI/Cr 比の影響を示す曲線図、第2 図は同温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図、第3 図は Cr 含有量が2.8 多の場合の常温にかける同様の影響曲線図、第4 図は同温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図である。

これらの曲線図から刊るように、穿孔用芯金の耐用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである割れを防止するのに必要な常識の引張数さと伸び率は、Ni/Cr 比が1以下では引張数さが45ないし5.0 kg/m² てあって放度不足であり、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では伸び率が楽しく低下して割れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つである芯金模面の牽託かよびしわを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張数さは、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では5.2 ないし5.3 kg/m² となっていて強度不足であるとともに、伸び率が等して

下するのが利る。

以上の結果から刊前して、本発別になる芯金合金中のNi/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶことに定めた。

Mo かよびWは合金地金代間形し、あるいは C と新合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高 選及にかける機械的鉄度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、 Mo かよびW 含有量の増加はスケール付け処理により芯金投面に生成付完するスケールがを総彩にする。本発明になるご金合金の高減及機械的性質に及ぼす Mo およびW 影加の影響の例が能 5 図に示されている。との自殺の計算の例が能 5 図に示されている。との自殺の計算の例が能 5 図に示されている。との自殺の計算の例が能 5 図に示されている。との自殺ない。 W · または Mo とWの合計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さかよび伸び率に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

この曲般図によると、Mo およびWの何れか1 減もしくは 2 独合計の統加量が 0.2 ぎまでは高 離引援り強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、この統加針が 0.3 ぎから 1.5 ぎまでは数加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 添加量が 1.5 から 2 0 がまででは引張り強さは 添加量の増加とともに急散に増加する。そして 2 0 が以上の添加では引張り強さは内び緩やか な増加に転ずるのを見ることができる。

本発明合金によって製作された心金によって 1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形倒片を穿孔 する場合に、穿孔される側片の材質が単なる皮 紫鎖であるならば、Mo およびW のいずれか1 個 もしくは2 値合計の低加量が1.5 多以下の本発 別合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の 耐用度を上超るととができる。しかしながら、 穿孔される側片の材質が1.3 ラクロム倒もしく は2.4 ラクロム側のような特殊側である場合に は、Mo およびWの何れか1 種もしくは2 種合計 の低加量は1.5 多から3.0 多までであるととが 必要である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかける Mo かよび W のいずれか1 値もしくは2 複合計の添加量は、 これを Q 3 ないし3 5 と定めた。

Co は一般の炭素鋼、もしくは本発別になる芯金台金のような低合金側に添加される元素のうちで、側の熱入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

採孔用芯金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形鋼片中に圧入されるので、穿孔道硬の穿孔形窓金の映画機度は1200でから1300で近傍に、製面から約5 m内部では.800で近傍に、 そしてさらに内部では700で以下の態度となる。

とのような状態に加熱された忠金は、穿孔底 使に都水によって常穏にまで冷却されたのち、 再び新たな側片中に圧入され、とうして加熱か よび冷却が絶返される。との練返しによってだ 金の表面に細かい鬼甲状の割れが生じて、これ が被穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させるも のである。この鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 却の維起しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に焼入性が低く、焼入変態のない場合の 倒体の熱応力は、網体の表面では圧縮応力が、 別体の中心部では引張応力が発生する。とれに 対して、焼入性が高く、焼入変態が生ずる場合の側体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧縮応力が発生する。すなわち両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一般に表面が圧縮応力となる鈍入変型のない加熱冷却の繰返しの方が専甲割れの発生が少ない。

施入性の大小は、丸物側片を水焼入れしたのち、その断面硬度を側定し、硬度がロックウェルでスケール 4 0以上になる硬化層の厚さると丸棒の半径 r との比率 d/rを以てこれを扱わすことができる。すなわち d/r値が小さくなる程焼入性が低下することを表わす。

本発明合金による半径 2.5 mm の丸棒を水焼入れした場合の d/r値に及ぼす Co 成分含有量の影響の一例が訊 6 図の曲載図に示されている。 Co の曲 級図から、 Co が 1.75 多までは焼入性の低下が顕著であるが、 Co が 1.75 多を越えるとその効果が少ないととが判る。

よって本発明合金の Co 終加量の下限は、能入

性低下の効果の見地から1 多とし、上限は、経 咳的にコスト高となる前には焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを2 多とした。

Cu は地金中に数細に折出して、常温の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と調情性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール道下の地金中に富化されて、スケールの地金への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、抵加量が1 があると、スケール直下に富化されたCu が高温度で地金の結晶粒界に及調して、花金の表層器を散身にする。

よって本発明合金における Cu の抵加量下級を 1 ぎとし、上限を 2 ぎとした。

TI および Zr は Cr よりも優先して C と結合して 次化物を形成する。そして Ti および Zr の 以化物は Cr の 次化物とはちがって、 地金中 K 均 かける とく、 および 高温度 K おける 地金中への 対射 反が Cr の 次化物 K 比べて 紙めて 小さい

ことから、粒界の部分的な融点低下少よび粒界の脱化を軽減するとともに、高温度にかける引張性さを高めるのに有効な元素である。さらに、Crょりも優先して炭化物を形成するのでCrの炭化物量が減少する結果、Cr炭化物中に吸収されるCr, WかよびMoが減少し、従ってとれらの元素の地金中の濃度にかける引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、TiかよびZrの影加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、悪金製作の際に動造性を寄するととになる。

以上、麒目なし側臂の穿孔用芯金合金ドついて述べたが、阿鉱管用芯金合金ドついても全く 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその説明を省略する。

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発射になる穿孔用を金合金の実施時例の組成を約1表に示す。 第1表には先発明である特額昭59-11899号発明になる合金、かよび従来公知のとの復合金の組成をも併配してある。

別1 機化示された組成の各合金を業材として、JIS - Z - 2201 の規定による1 0 号常區引張試験片、JIS-G-0567 号の規定による高温度引張試験片、および直径が6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、および直径が6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、およびで1 5 m/mのアッセルミル用睾孔芯金をそれぞれ級作した。高温度引張り試験は温度9 0 0 でで銀分5 多の歪速度でおとなわれた。とれらの芯金を用いて、実際にJIS の BUJ 2 種(C 約 1 5、Cr 約 1.5)のペアリング網材(いわゆる高度業クロム軸受け解析)をアッセルミルを用いて第八人以験を行った。とれらの離試験の結果が算2 表に示されている。芯金の耐用度は穿孔用芯金1 報当りの半均弾孔本数で扱わされている。

新2数に見られるように、本発明になる合金の食器なよび高温度における機械的強度は、従

. . .

出1数 合金の組成数 (重量多)

				c	81	Mn	Cr	NI	Мо	W	l P	ι ε	l c.	l Cu	l Ti	Zr	INVE,	F.
	 -	A • 1		0.18	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	1.0 2	1.14	0.24	<u> </u>	1.9 4	表部
		• 2		0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.58	3.1 0	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0		1.10	0.2 6	0.2 2	1.9 6	
*		_	- 1										1.18	-	0.2 6			
		* 3		0.1 6	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.52	3.1 0	0.4 4	-	0.0 2 4	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	:	0.28	2.04	
li i		• 4		0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.54	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.87	0.18	026	2.0 0	,
H		• 5	- 1	0.1 7	0.6 2	0.59	2.5 4	5.9 B	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 1 6	1.5 6	1.0 6	0.32	-	2.3 5	,
6		• 6		0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.29	2.3 9	
		▶ 7		0.1 8	0.6 6	0.60	2.5 2	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.25	0.18	2.3 6	,
		• 8		0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.1 7	0.1 8	2.3 7	,
		9		0.2 4	0.6 9	0.7 2	2.5 1	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.0 1 9	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.20	237	,
		K 1		0.1 7	0.6 2	0.6 8	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2	1	0.030	0.024	-	-	-	-	2.9 1	,
	記五九	2		0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	256	6.23	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.4 3	•
٤	九	3		0.1 4	0.60	0.5 4	2.85	5.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.028	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.0 4	•
2	=	4		0.1 6	0.60	0.5 2	2.6 2	3.8 7	0.4 0	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	1.4 8	•
4	۸l	5		0.1 7	0.6 8	0.5 4	1.39	1.4 6	0.4 3	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	-	-	-	-	1.0 5	,
•	九九号	. 6		0.1 8	0.7 0	0.6 B	2.5 8	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	•	1	-	-	2.3 2	,
•	発射	7		0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	•	•		-	1.6 2	,
	8	8		0.1 5	0.5 6	0.6 4	1.5 5	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	-	-	-	-	1.7 7	,
		9		0.2 5	0.6 4	0.6 6	1.55	2.6 8	0.60	202	0.024	0.016	-	-	-	-	1.73	•
	公知	3Cr-1N	i i Mi	0.32	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.0 2	•	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	,
	合金	1.5Cr-0.7	SN 1	0.2 3	0.6 1	0.6 B	1.6 4	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 6	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.4 1	,

加 2 武 斯 特 性

			常温の根	核的性質	800.04	機的性質	~ T * +	新用度
			引張放さ (ロ/ゴ)	伸び率	引張強さ	伸び車	穿孔管材 の 材 質	新用度 (穿孔本数/1個)
	i	Æ + 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	124	ペアリング例	20~ 70
Æ		a 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	,	20~ 70
		• 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.6	,	20~ 70
•		- 4	1 2 5.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
Ħ		. 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
Br		. 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
		• 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8	,	50~120
È		8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
		a 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.6	,	50~120
	4) MG	, x 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2		20~ 50
Ł	N.	2	1252	5.4	7.3	1 2.0		20~ 50
	퐜	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	,	20~ 50
Ż	-	4	1 2 4.2	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	•	20~ 50
P	7	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 50
3	九	6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5	,	30~ 50
	为	77	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5	, .	30~ 60
È	항	8	1 1 0.4	1 0.9 .	1 5.0	₹7.0	,	30~ 60
	ŝ.	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-1NI	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	合金	1.5 C r = 0.7 SN I 阿 州	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	13~ 35

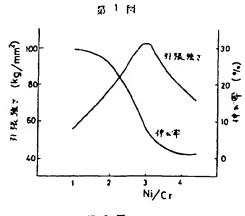
4. 図面の前作な説明

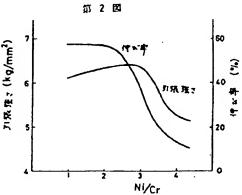
約1個は本発明台並のCr含有量が1.4多の場合の常品級域的性質に及はすNi/Cr運動比の影響を示す助線図。

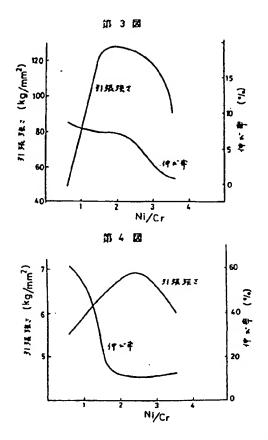
和3例は本発明を全のCr含有量が28%の場合の治温機械的性質に及ぼすNI/Cr直見比の影響を示する場合。

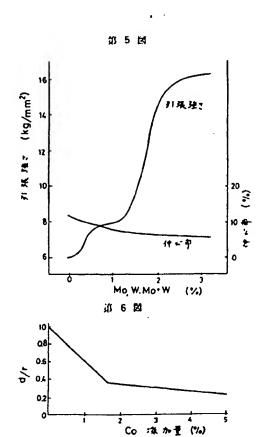
和 4 以は本外明合金のでr 含有量が2.8 多の場合の戯音900でたかける機械的性質に及ぼす Ni/Cr 収益比の影響を示す曲線図。

配6回は本発明合金の婦人性に及ぼす Co転加の影響を示す典型関である。









手統補正普

Mr. 40 - ஆ.O. இர13 ம

特許庁長官 志 哲 学 殿

1. 事件の表示

指 m N/ 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 ≒

2. 発學の名称

難日なし個質の罪孔がよび拡製用芯金合金

3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出知人 新報協覧数算式会計 (ほか1名)

4. 代 肥 人

5. 自発結正

60 2.13

6. 納止の対象

1/4 11 7

Str Will

前正の内容
 (1) 特許請求の範囲。別都省全交を別紙の通り訂正する。

(2) 明知者中、下紀の打正を行います。

イ・ 4 頁下から9 行、「Cが0.1 ないし0.2 5 物、」を「Cが0.1 4 ないし0.1 8 %。」と 訂正。

の 6 頁最下行。「製点」を「実験的見地」と 訂正。

へ 7 貫1 行。「0.1 %」を「0.1 4 %」と訳 正。

二 国自2 行。「触点」を「実験的見地」と们 正。同行「0.2 5 %」を「0.1 8 %」と訂正。

ル 词項3行、「た。」の次に「(後均実施例 参照)」を挿入。

~ 19 頃かよび20 頁のそれぞれ第1 表かよび 82 表を別紙のとかり訂正。

第 1 岩 合分の組成者 (倉籠物)

		С	81	Mn	Cr	NI	Mo	₩	P	8	Co	Cu	TI	Zr	NVCr	P
	# • 1	0.18	0.68	0.62	1.58	3.0 6	0.42	-	0.026	0.018	1.02	1.1 4	0.24	-	1.94	摄
	• 2	0.1 8	0.62	0.64	1.58	3.10	0.48		0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	1.10	0.26	0.22	1.96	
	• 3	0.1,6	0.71	0.7 1	1. 5 2	3.10	0.4 4	·	0.0 2 4	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	•	0.28	2.04	-
١.	. 4	0.17	0.64	0.68	1.54	3.0 8	0.43		0.0 2 4	0.022	1.08	1.87	0.1 5	0.26	200	
		0.17	0.62	0. 5 9	2.54	5.98	0.50	0.78	0.0 2 6	0.016	1.56	1.06	0. 3 2	-	2.3 5	
1	4 6	0.15	0.62	0.67	2.4 9	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.6 8	1.06		0.29	2.3 9	
	• 7	8 1.0	0.66	0.60	2. 5 2	5. v 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.026	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.54	0.25	0.1 8	2.3 6	l
	• 8	0.1 6	0.5 8	0. 5 6	2. 5 2	5.9 6	0.48	0.74	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.17	0.18	2.3 7	
19		0.17	0.62	0.68	1. 3 4	3.90	0.42	-	0.0 3 0	0.024	-	-		-	2.91	
祖光	2	0.17	0.58	0.6 2	2. 5 6	6.23	0.48	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8		-	•	-	2.4 3	
17.	3	0.14	0.60	0.54	2.85	5.83	0.42	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	•	-	•	-	2.04	
둤	4	0.16	0.60	0.52	2.62	3.8 7	0.40		0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	1.48	
允	5	0.1.7	0.68	0.5 4	1.39	1.4 6	0.43		0.026	0.018	-	-	-	-	1.05	l
B	6	0.18	0.70	0.68	2.68	6. 2 1	0.4 0	0. 3 2	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-		-	2.3 2	١
自合金	7	0.15	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.75	2.8 4	0.50	0.73	0.026	0.0 2 0	•	-	-	-	1.62	Ĺ
•	8	0.15	0.58	0.64	1.55	2.75	0.47	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	•	-	-		1.77	ľ
公知		0.32	0.74	0.6 2	3.05	1.02	-	· -	0.026	0.0 2 0	•	-	-	-	0.33	
6	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 Ni	0.23	0.61	0. 6 8	1. 6 4	0. 6 8	0.1 2		0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.41	ľ

		常献の数	被的性質	9000	旋旋的性質	wy Trans La	
		ち袋袋児	仲び単	专数数语	伸び率	穿孔管材	財用政
		(Kg/md)	80	(Kg/ml)	60	の財質	(穿孔本数/1 供
	* • 1	1 2 5.6	5. 6	7. 8	124	ペアリング側	20~ 70
Ę	a 2	1 2 5,0	5. 8	7.8	1 O. R	•	20~ 70
	a 3	1 2 6. 0	5. 6	7.4	1 4.6	*	20~ 70
	± 4	1 2 6.8	5. 4	7.6	1 1.8	*	20~ 70
Pa .	• 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8. 2	8. 6	-	50~120
, ·-·	a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8.4	-	50~120
'	. 7	1 2 8.6	4. 6	8.6	7. 8	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	50~120
۱ ا	. 8	1 Z 9. D	4.2	8. 7	7. 2	•	50~120
12	A 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1. 2		20~ 50
183	2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	1 2.0	•	20~ 50
九	3	1 2 1. 6	7. 0	7. 8	9. 2	-	20~ 50
۱ <u>-</u>	4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7. 2	1 1.4	•	20~ 50
4	. 5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7. 0	5 8.0		20~ 50
佳	6	1 3 6. 9	4.8	8. 0	8. 5		30~ 50
新	7	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8. 5	7. 5		30~ 60
	8	1 1 0.4	1 0.9	1 5.0	7. 0	•	30~ 60
全知	3Cr-1Ni	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	4 8.2	•	10~ 30
8	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 N i	6 1.8	2 1.6	5. 8	5 2.6	•	13~ 35

2. 特許請求の預期

1. 成似ででが 0.1 4 ないし 0.1 8 %。Cr が 1 ないし 3 %。 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %。 Noかよび W のい ナれか 1 極または 2 組合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %。(oが 1 ないし 2 %。 Cuが 1 ないし 2 %。 Ti かよび 2rのいナれか 1 減もしく は 2 組合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %。 段郡 Pe かよび 不可避的な 微計不純物からなり。 且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 から 3 である雑目なし 側管の穿孔かよび 拡管用合企。

2. さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として81が取 計で 1.5%以下、Nnが 1.5%以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 範囲和 1 項配載の芯金合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification	Internal Office	
(51) Int C220	38/52	Symbols:	Registration Nos 7147-4K	: (43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
B21E			7819-4E	
B210			6778-4E	
C220		E ' ' O I	7217-4K	
	Request 10	or Examination: Subm	nttea Numb	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
			,	
(54)	Title of the	Invention: Core Meta	l Alloy for Piercir	ng or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe
` ,	(21)		Application S59-	
	(22) Filing Date: 31	March 1984	
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunioka		1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City
(72)	Inventor:	Kazuo Kawaguo	ehi e	320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
				Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture
(72)	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii		c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007-
				banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-
				ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku Ste	el Co., Ltd.	5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
(71)	Applicant:	Sanyo Special S	teel Co., Ltd.	3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji,
				Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suzue	, Patent Attorney	(and two others)

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

(1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.

(2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.

(3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.

(4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO-SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent) [see original for figures]

							see o	nginal	IOF I	gure.	S						
		İ	С	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	1			l												*4
S	a2																Same
911	a3																Same
nt a	a4																Same
Embodiment alloys	a5																Same
i de	a6																Same
र्वे	a7																Same
ជ្ជ	a8																Same
	a9																Same
	59-	No. 1															Same
Ø	Sel	2															Same
loy	Application S59- invention alloys	3															Same
a	ica	4 5					-										Same
ive	ppl ye	5															Same
Ē	t A	6															Same
n Z	Patent . 11899	7															Same
Comparative alloys	Pai 11																Same
		9															Same
		*3															Same
		um alla															Same

^{[*1} Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties

[see original for figures]

				properties at		properties at		Durability
-			ordinary ten	nperatures	900° C		piercing	(number of
			Pulling	Elongation	Pulling	Elongation	tube	pierces
}			strength	percentage	strength	percentage		per)
			(kg/mm²)	(%)	(kg/mm ²)	(%)		
	No. al						Bearing	
,,				_			copper	
8	a2						Same	
la l	a3						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a4						Same	
i <u>i</u>	a5						Same	
8	a6						Same	
E	a7						Same	
"	a8						Same	
ĺ	a9						Same	
	- s	No. 1					Same	
1	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	2					Same	
X	on	3					Same	
Comparative alloys	ati	4					Same	
) e	olic	5					Same	
i i	P d vi	6					Same	
l gar	# 66	7					Same	
Ι <u>π</u>	ate 18	8					Same	
ပ	<u>a –</u>	9					Same	
		•2					Same	
[*3					Same	

[Well-known alloys]

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

^{[*2 3} Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

³ 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6
Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

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03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

- 7. Details of the amendment
 - (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
 - (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
 - A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
 - B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
 - C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
 - D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
 - E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
 - F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

		7								B							
		İ	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
Embodiment alloys	No. a	al															*4
SZ	a2																Same
≗	-a3																Same
t l	a4																Same
1 2	a5																Same
gi	a6																Same
de l	a7													_			Same
區	a8									L							Same
	a9																Same
, c	Patent polication S59-	No.															Same
Comparative alloys	# E	2															Same
mparat alloys	Patent ication	3															Same
e o	P Plic	4															Same
0	Apr																Same
Ll		6															Same

		7	Γ	}	<u> </u>						 Same
		8									Same
1		9									Same
		*2									Same
	-	*3									Same .

['1 Well-known alloys]
['2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
['3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties

[see original for figures] Mechanical properties at Mechanical properties at Material for Durability (number of ordinary temperatures 900° C piercing pierces tube Pulling **Elongation** Pulling Elongation per) strength percentage strength percentage (kg/mm^2) (%) (kg/mm^2) (%) No. a1 Bearing copper Embodiment alloys Same a3 Same a4 Same a5 Same Same a6 a7 Same a8 Same a9 Same No. 1 Same Patent Application S59-11899 invention alloys 2 Same 3 Comparative alloys Same 4 Same 5 Same 6 Same 7 Same 8 Same 9 Same Same Same

Well-known alloys]

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

^{(*3 1.5} Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper)

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

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